



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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12 May 1994

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Burundi

UN Human Rights Envoy Ends Visit, Heads to Rwanda

EA1105214894 Nairobi KNA in English 1820 GMT
11 May 94

[Text] Bujumbura, 11 May (KNA/PANA)—The United Nations human rights high commissioner, Jose Ayala Lasso, is expected in Rwanda Wednesday [11 May] for a meeting with belligerents in the Rwandan civil war and the United Nations special representative, Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh.

Ayala Lasso, who has just ended a 48-hour visit to Burundi, reaffirmed Tuesday in Bujumbura that the high commission was ready to "cooperate in all the areas related to the protection and promotion of human rights" in this country. The commission's future cooperation with Burundi on issues of human rights, he said, had been identified with the top officials of the country. Some of these are, for example, support for judicial institutions, the training of judges, education for the promotion, and protection of human rights.

Rwanda

UN Human Rights Official on Kagame's Military Plans

AB1105174594 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 11 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] The past five days have seen some of the fiercest fighting around the Rwandan capital, Kigali, as the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] forces press their military initiatives on the city. Thousands of Kigali residents have been trying to make their way out of the capital to safety. The UN force has been unable to broker a cease-fire between the two sides and have found it difficult to carry out their humanitarian work. There have been increasing calls for the Security Council to rethink its policy on Rwanda and commit more peacekeepers. Today, the UN commissioner for human rights, Jose Ayala Lasso, arrived in Kigali and then set off for the RPF headquarters in Buyumba, 65 km away, to meet the RPF leader Paul Kagame. Our correspondent, Mark Doyle, accompanied him. He is now back in Kigali, and on the line, Robin White asked him how easy it was to get to Buyumba:

[Begin recording] [Doyle] It is only easy to travel up and down if you are with the United Nations, essentially. The rebels control most of the road from a point about 5 miles north of Kigali. In between that point and Kigali itself I was told that there are some government forces. Yes, you can go up and down if you are with the United Nations. The United Nations' neutrality is still basically respected, and along the way I can see that most of the countryside was fairly empty. In fact, most of the population are in displaced persons camps. [passage omitted]

[White] Paul Kagame, what are his military intentions? Did you ask him if he is trying to take Kigali now?

[Doyle] Yes, if you ask him now, if you say: How long will it take? he obviously doesn't tell you, but he always seems, he is a rather urbane man, and he always seems very calm and even perhaps serene, he, sort of, says that we are going to take Kigali and then we are going to pursue our other military objectives. Obviously, he doesn't say exactly what they are, but clearly one of the main ones is to stop the massacres of civilians.

[White] What did the United Nations want from him?

[Doyle] The United Nations have asked if he would accept an increased force. Later on today, the UN Security Council in New York is intending to vote on whether to increase the force. In fact, Mister General Kagame said he accepted the idea of the force to give humanitarian aid, but he thought it should only be 2,500 and he insisted it shouldn't be an intervention force, it shouldn't, in any way get in the way of his military activities, in other words. [passage omitted] [end recording]

'Final Onslaught' Continues; Kagame Views UN Force

AB1105204794 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT
11 May 94

[By Annie Thomas]

[Excerpts] Kigali, May 11 (AFP)—Rebels battled government soldiers in Rwanda's capital Kigali on Wednesday [11 May] as rebel leader Paul Kagame welcomed proposals for a bigger UN force provided its role remained "humanitarian." But Kagame said the 5,500-strong force suggested by UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali "to stop the genocide" was too big.

The United Nations was strongly condemned by aid agencies for withdrawing all but 400 of its 2,500 soldiers days after the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a suspicious April 6 plane crash hurled Rwanda into an epic bloodbath that has already cost 200,000 lives.

"We've done most of the work of the UN," Kagame told reporters in Byumba, northern Rwanda, after talks with UN force commander General Romeo Dallaire and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Jose Ayala Lasso. Kagame said he had assured them that the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) would not attack a humanitarian force but stressed that it was too late for military intervention "because the genocide has already been carried out."

The United Nations, he said, had left "the Rwandese facing the tragedy." "We have no problem with a force that will come to assist us on a humanitarian basis," Kagame said. "We are only opposed to an intervention force."

The RPF had earlier warned that it would treat a foreign intervention force as hostile invaders.

Kagame also renewed his call for the resignation of UN envoy to Rwanda Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, who has denied accusations by the rebels that he supported the government.

As dawn rose over Kigali's hills, covered in banana trees, rebel and army gunners pounded each other's positions with intense artillery and mortar barrages for about two hours, a UN military spokesman said. The fighting then subsided, but small arms fire persisted in different areas throughout the day, the spokesman said.

The proposed UN force would escort food and medical convoys to more than a million people displaced by the fighting and risking famine. Up to half a million Rwandans have fled to neighbouring countries. The UN force would also establish a neutral zone around Kigali airport, a vital lifeline if mass starvation is to be averted.

Fighting between rebels and government soldiers encamped around the airport has repeatedly prevented relief flights landing. The new UN troops would be allowed to fire back if attacked. But they would not be empowered to shoot first in offensive "peacemaking" operations as they did in Somalia. [passage omitted]

UN military officials have described the current fighting in Kigali as the rebels' final onslaught against battered government forces, many of whose soldiers have deserted.

But General Dallaire told reporters that the battle for Kigali could last a long time.

"It would be unreasonable to say that the Rwanda Patriotic Front will take Kigali in three days," he said, explaining that "both armies are small" and neither side could sustain a big offensive.

The rebels brought in munitions and evacuated casualties in small trucks or "on their backs," he said. Some army soldiers fought well, though the government has lost the military initiative to the rebels, who now control two-thirds of the country, he said.

RPF Reiterates Objections to Foreign Troops

EA1105155294 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 0415 GMT 11 May 94

[Excerpts] The United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda is asking for an increase of UN troops in Rwanda. In a report presented to the UN Security Council yesterday, Butrus Butrus-Ghali supported the idea. [passage omitted]

Among the countries which are likely to send troops are Guinea, Australia, and France. The president of the latter says that France would send its troops to Rwanda if requested. However, we hope that the United Nations would not dream of sending French troops to Rwanda, as Rwandans and the world community saw for themselves what the French troops did when they were there.

The lack of interest by the world community in sending international troops is mainly due to a lack of understanding. It is the clique in power which continues to ask for the international troops. This is in turn due to the pressure of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] troops on their troops. Recently, in Arusha, the so-called government thought that it was going to meet the RPF. But the RPF refused to meet that government. They [the government] asked that the international community station troops between the two warring sides believing that this could stop the war that they had themselves started through their countrywide massacres. An end to the fighting, they hope, would permit the talks between the RPF and the government which have not taken place yet, to go ahead. The RPF believes that the most urgent assistance that could be given to Rwandans is not the dispatch of troops but of relief assistance consisting of food, medicine, and other necessities. [passage omitted]

New Cabinet Members Sworn In by Chief Justice

Buthlezi Named to Home Affairs Post

MB1105151494 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1455 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Pretoria May 11 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has been appointed home affairs minister in the new cabinet. The cabinet was sworn in by Chief Justice Michael Corbett at the Union Buildings on Wednesday [11 May] afternoon.

Three other IFP members were included in the cabinet. There were Siphosizwe Mzimela, minister of correctional services; Ben Ngubani who got the arts and culture portfolio; and Joe Matthews who was appointed a deputy minister of safety and security.

Former MPs who retained their posts were Roelf Meyer as provincial affairs and constitutional development minister; Derek Keys as finance minister; Dawie de Villiers as environment minister; Pik Botha as mineral and energy affairs minister; and Abe Williams as welfare and population development minister.

Winnie Mandela was included as deputy minister of arts, culture science and technology, and former Transkei military ruler Bantu Holomisa became deputy minister of environment affairs.

List of Ministers, Deputy Ministers

MB1105153794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1519 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Pretoria May 11 SAPA—The full cabinet is:

Nelson Mandela—president
Thabo Mbeki—first executive deputy president
F W de Klerk—second executive deputy president
Dullah Omar—justice
Joe Modise—defence
Sydney Mufamadi—safety and security
Sibusiso Bengu—education
Trevor Manuel—trade, industry and tourism
Alfred Nzo—foreign affairs
Tito Mboweni—labour
Pallo Jordan—posts, telecommunications and broadcasting
Nkosazana Dlamini—health
Mac Maharaj—transport
Roelf Meyer—provincial affairs and constitutional development
Derek Hanekom—land affairs
Stella Sigcau—public enterprises
Zola Skweyiya—public service and administration
Joe Slovo—housing
Jeff Radebe—public works
Siphosizwe Mzimela—correctional services
Derek Keys—finance
Kraai van Nierkerk—agriculture
Steve Tshwete—sport and recreation
Mangosuthu Buthelezi—home affairs
Kadar Asmal—water affairs and forestry
Dawie de Villiers—environment affairs

Pik Botha—mineral and energy affairs
Abe Williams—welfare and population development
Ben Ngubani—arts, culture, science and technology
Jay Naidoo—minister without portfolio

The deputy ministers are:

Aziz Pahad—foreign affairs
Valli Moosa—provincial affairs
Chris Fisser—justice
Penuell Maduna—home affairs
Winnie Mandela—arts, culture, science and technology
Alec Erwin—finance
Sankie Nkondo—welfare
Bantu Holomisa—environment affairs
Tobie Meyer—land affairs
Renier Schoeman—education
Joe Matthews—safety and security
Thoko Msane—agriculture

Cuban President Interviewed on Relations, Socialism

MB1105202594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 11 May 94

[Interview with Cuban President Fidel Castro by correspondent Pieter Theron in Pretoria "yesterday"—recorded, Theron's questions in English; Castro's responses in Spanish, with English translation of answers by unidentified female interpreter and superimposed Afrikaans translation; introduced by correspondent Max du Preez on the "Agenda" program]

[Text] [Du Preez] One of the many dignitaries at the presidential inauguration yesterday who received a rousing welcome was President Fidel Castro of Cuba. After years of sworn enmity between Cuba and South Africa, President Castro arrived on his first visit to South Africa, and what a moment it was. Pieter Theron asked him about impressions of South Africa.

[Begin recording] [Castro] It is wonderful to be in South Africa. It grabbed my imagination. It is indeed an extraordinary country in every respect—the organization, nature. I have only been here for a short while, but I have spoken to many people. I was impressed by their hospitality and the warmth with which I was received. I felt a sense of harmony and unity, quite the opposite of what a stranger would have expected. I followed the news every day and was impressed by the country's people. They are well brought up. I realized that what has taken place over the past few days was without doubt an historic event for South Africa, for Africa, and for the world. It has been a privilege to witness the events. I was really impressed by what I saw. It is something I will take with me when I return to Cuba.

[Theron] How do you see future relations between South Africa and Cuba?

[Castro] I would like to believe we are more than friends. We are like family. A family does not discuss formal relations. The ties which have grown between the people of Cuba and South Africa are so deep that we feel at home

here. My visit has also provided the opportunity for even better relations between the two countries in the future. This could be of mutual benefit.

[Theron] What has South Africa got to offer Cuba, and what has Cuba got to offer South Africa?

[Castro] Regarding trade, there is a long list of products which South Africa could offer to Cuba. We do not want gold, as we have no use for it. Apart from that, we could use almost anything you could imagine. South Africa has advanced technology. In many areas such as agriculture, you produce everything. There are many areas for cooperation between our two countries. South Africa will play an important role in Africa and in the Third World. We have been doing it for many years now, and I believe our experience could be of great value for South Africa. South Africa is now involved in a great experiment, and the whole world would like this experiment to succeed. It is important to mankind, which is involved in serious conflicts in many places.

[Theron] Cuba was involved in the conflict in Namibia and Angola. You were engaged in war against South Africa. Do you think your involvement contributed towards the changes that took place in South Africa?

[Castro] Our involvement in Angola led to many sacrifices. But we took the decision on our own, without the Soviet Union's knowledge. We did it out of sympathy and historical ties. It was not without risk. One always runs the risk of being defeated.

[Theron] President Castro, communism collapsed in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Why do you think communism is still the right system for Cuba?

[Castro] Communism was not imported to Cuba. It was our own creation, and it developed differently from the way it developed in other countries. It was the result of our own struggle against a dictator. No one brought socialism to Cuba. Rather, it was a case of Cuba finding its own solutions. We achieved a great deal, but we lost 80 percent of our trade—many of the things we imported from the Soviet Union. Nevertheless we overcame that setback. Not many countries could have achieved that. But Cuba is a united country, with a spirit all its own. This is the spirit which emerged in Angola. At one point, without any assistance, we supported more than 50,000 troops almost 10,000 kilometers from home. That is proof of a strong nation driven by certain principles.

[Theron] Will the future system of government still be communism for Cuba?

[Castro] We see it as socialism. We want to maintain it, but we have left an economic opening. We lost capital markets and technology, which we now need in order to develop our country. So there is room in the economic field. We need investments in many areas. There is a process of change under way in our country, to keep us in touch with the present realities of the world. But we have not given up our principles. [end recording]

Full Diplomatic Ties Established With Iran

MB1205082494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] South Africa and Iran have established full diplomatic relations, and the Persian Gulf country has opened an embassy in Johannesburg. Iranian president's brother and special envoy to South Africa, Mr. Mohammad Rafsanjani, and the foreign affairs director for north and east Africa, Mr. Nico Nel, announced the resumption of ties last night. Iran broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa in 1979.

Mandela Meets With Pakistani Prime Minister

BK1205045394 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] In her meeting with South African President Nelson Mandela in Pretoria yesterday, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said Pakistan wants close cooperation with South Africa in all fields. Congratulating Nelson Mandela on assuming charge as the president of South Africa, the prime minister expressed the hope that the people of South Africa would make progress under his leadership. During the meeting, views were exchanged on matters of mutual interest as well as on international and bilateral issues. Foreign Minister Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali, Member of the National Assembly Asif Ali Zardari, and Pakistan's Ambassador to South Africa Anisuddin Ahmad were also present on the occasion.

Government Applies for Commonwealth Readmission

MB1105181294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 11 May 94

[Excerpts] Nelson Mandela has announced that South Africa has applied for readmission to the Commonwealth after an absence of more than 30 years. Pretoria left the organization in 1961, following the criticism of its apartheid policies. Commonwealth Secretary General Chief Emeka Anyaoku said South Africa was expected to rejoin the organization within a few weeks.

UK Military Instructors To Arrive in June

MB1205082694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] Britain is to send a 31-member military team to South Africa next month to assist in the integration of the country's new National Defense Force.

British Defense Minister Malcolm Rifkind said in London the team will supervise training in the Army, Air Force, the Navy and the Medical Corps. Nine of the instructors will stay on for two years and the rest for six months.

Minister: Land Redistribution To Gain Impetus

MB1205083194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] The minister of Agriculture, Dr. Kraai van Niekerk, said the redistribution of land should gain impetus soon,

and that as part of the process attention is being given to the question of finance and the identification of suitable land.

Dr. van Niekerk also referred to widespread dissatisfaction with the producer price of maize, and said that negotiations were taking place with all the role players. He said a solution should be reached before the end of next week.

Unions Propose Land Commission

MB1105162694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] The agricultural unions of the Transvaal and [Orange] Free State have proposed the establishment of a land commission as soon as possible to address problems and fears regarding land demands. The presidents of the two unions, Mr. Dries Bruwer and Dr. Piet Gouws, say in a joint statement that irresponsible land demands by pressure groups such as the National Land Committee will deter investigators. They added that the new government would also not be able to provide jobs if the future of agriculture was not clear. Mr. Bruwer and Dr. Gouws were reacting to a warning by the land committee that people's expectations regarding land should not be pushed aside. The land committee pointed out that the new government could expect protest action if land reform did not get immediate attention.

Zulu King Welcomes Opening of KwaZulu Parliament

MB1105205194 Johannesburg SABA in English 1944 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Pietermaritzburg May 11 SABA—Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini welcomed the inauguration of the KwaZulu/Natal Parliament in Pietermaritzburg on Wednesday [11 May] night as the beginning of a new era in his kingdom. But he said it was a new start following a sad period of intense political violence.

Echoing the words of the region's Premier Frank Mdlalose, the Zulu monarch said differences in political ideas should result in healthy debate rather than conflict. "I appeal to you to make deliberate plans to bring about peace. Let the political violence we have had not spill over into the new era."

King Zwelithini also welcomed all people in the province as his people, saying: "I love all people created by God in his own image."

He told the legislature to co-operate and work together for the well-being of the people.

At a press conference later, the African National Congress leader in the Parliament, Jacob Zuma, said his party was continuing with legal steps into alleged voting irregularities during last month's elections in the province. But he would not say whether the ANC was in favour of a re-election in the province: "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it."

Dr Mdlalose also acknowledged that many things had gone wrong. Both leaders, however, indicated their willingness to work together in the regional government.

Spokesman: IEC Beginning 'Wrapping Up' Operations

MB1205060894 Johannesburg SABA in English 1858 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 11 SABA—The Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] is in the process of wrapping up its operations and some staff members have already left. IEC spokesman Pieter Cronje said on Wednesday [11 May] a better indication on how long it would take to wrap up the process would probably be determined by Thursday.

The IEC would stop working only once its disbanding had been proclaimed by the president in the government gazette, he said.

The task being tackled at the moment was financial reconciliation. The IEC has to submit all its financial records to the auditor-general for a final audit as soon as possible. Mr Cronje said extra costs incurred after the preliminary budget had been released had to be tallied.

These costs included spending related to the Inkatha Freedom Party's participation in the elections, the extra day of voting in some areas and the printing of additional ballot papers. "This is a big operation," Mr Cronje said. IEC financial staff would probably stay on until the end of the month.

PAC's Mlambo Denies Resignations in Party Leadership

MB1205060494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Allegations of friction and resignations among the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] top structure following its poor showing in the election were denied today by the party's deputy president, Mr. Johnson Mlambo. (Arnold Sebetse) spoke to him in Johannesburg.

[Begin recording, in English] [Mlambo] There is nobody resigning from the top structure of the PAC, because rumors have been concocted even around the president of the PAC, which have no basis whatsoever. Even the question of our secretary general has indicated to the leadership that, perhaps because of the tasks that he will be handling as our representative in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] parliament, he ought to be relieved of his tasks, and we have said no to that aspect. [as heard]

[[Sebetse]] And finally, Mr. Mlambo, President Mandela has made an offer to the PAC, a cabinet post. What is the PAC response to that?

[Mlambo] Well, the constitution does not allow for that. [end recording]

'One Settler, One Bullet' Abandoned

MB1105115594 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 May 94 p 1

[Text] The PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] announced last night it had abandoned its "one settler, one bullet" slogan.

Its "liberation slogan" had been replaced by "one child, one education", PAC Western Cape regional vice-secretary Anda Ntsodo said.

AWB Members Sentenced To Death for Murdering Blacks

*MB1105124894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1238 GMT 11 May 94*

[Text] Johannesburg May 11 SAPA—Six Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] members were sentenced to death on Wednesday for the murder of black people at an illegal roadblock on the West Rand last year.

They were sentenced in the Rand Supreme Court on four counts of murder each, and to an effective 18 years' imprisonment on charges including attempted murder, assault and possession of unlicensed firearms, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio reported.

Passing judgment, Mr Justice Marais said the sentences should act as a deterrent to those intent on taking the law into their own hands. Those sentenced to death are Petrus Matthews, Marthinus van der Schyff, Frederik Badenhorst, Marius Visser, Karel Meiring and Andre Visser.

A seventh accused, Gerhardus Diederichs, was sentenced to seven years in prison for each of the four murder charges, to run concurrently, and an effective additional ten years imprisonment on a range of other charges.

W. Transvaal ANC Welcomes Verdict

*MB1205075594 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0719 GMT 12 May 94*

[Text] Klerksdorp May 12 SAPA—The African National Congress' Western Transvaal region on Thursday [12 May] welcomed the verdict handed down on six rightwingers sentenced to death for the killing of four black people on the West Rand last year.

A statement issued on Thursday said: "Although the ANC is opposed to capital punishment, we welcome the verdict handed down by the court and hope that this will serve as a deterrent to other rightwingers who were bent on creating havoc in this province."

Police Report Theft of Explosives at Bronkhorstspuit

*MB1105184694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 11 May 94*

[Text] The police have embarked on a massive search after the theft of a large quantity of explosives from a factory at Bronkhorstspuit. A 50,000-rand reward has been offered for information leading to arrests in connection with the theft. The police have not commented on the possibility of right-wing involvement in the incident.

Explosion Cuts Off W. Transvaal Power, Phone Links

MB1105202994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] A powerful explosion earlier this evening cut off Schweizer-Reneke in North-West Province from the outside world. Three electricity substations were set on fire, and according to Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission], sabotage cannot be ruled out. No one was injured in the explosion, and police will continue their investigations at daybreak. One of the fires was at Eskom's main substation and the assistance of nearby fire-stations was called in. Eskom officials are at the scene, and equipment has been ordered from Bloemfontein to restore the power supply. The police have cordoned off the area. Local telephone exchanges have also been damaged, and power is not expected to be restored to Schweizer-Reneke until tomorrow afternoon.

Explosion Caused by Electrical Fault

*MB1205064494 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2121 GMT 11 May 94*

[Text] Schweizer-Reneke May 11 SAPA—Damage to an Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] transformer in Schweizer-Reneke on Wednesday [11 May] night was caused by an electrical fault and not sabotage as at first feared, Town Clerk Bertus Engelbrecht told SAPA.

He said an Eskom transformer failed and a municipal transformer was subsequently damaged. "The police routinely investigate any explosion, but in this case the problem was an electrical one," he said. He said Eskom had by late Wednesday night begun repairs and that power to the north west town should be restored by Thursday afternoon.

Angola

President Asks Portugal's Soares To Talk to Savimbi

LD1105174194 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1600 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has confirmed that he asked Portuguese President Mario Soares to talk to Jonas Savimbi. The Angolan president wants to know what the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader wants and asked Soares to tell Savimbi to speed up the Lusaka talks:

[Begin dos Santos recording] We did not ask Dr. Mario Soares, the Portuguese president, to mediate between the Angolan president and the UNITA president. We raised a concern that we had already raised anyway with the deceased President Houphouet-Boigny, which is to find out what Savimbi wanted and to try to get out of him what he wants for the war to end in Angola. That is all I told Soares. I did not ask him to persuade Savimbi to agree to an immediate cease-fire. I will repeat that I asked Soares to find out from Savimbi what he wants and also asked him, obviously, to advise Savimbi to accelerate certain negotiations going on in Lusaka. [end recording]

That was Jose Eduardo dos Santos talking to Radio Nova.

Dos Santos Returns From South Africa

MB1105203294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos has just returned from South Africa, where he was a guest at South African President Nelson Mandela's inauguration. The head of state was welcomed at Luanda's international 4 February airport by National Assembly Chairman Dr. Franca van Dunem.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] How did you find the inauguration ceremony?

[Dos Santos] It was a well organized ceremony. It was an historic time and many foreign delegations were there. I think that South Africa is now entering a new stage in its history. Let us hope that the new government will not only respond to internal expectations but also to African expectations.

[Correspondent] Mr. President: Do you think that Portuguese President Mario Soares (can) influence Jonas Savimbi concerning peace in this country?

[Dos Santos] No, you know full well that the Angolan peace process has a well defined framework provided by the Bicesse Accord, the relevant UN resolutions, and, eventually, an accord that may be signed in Lusaka. I had a meeting with President Mario Soares but I only asked him to ask Savimbi what he wants. [end recording]

The Angolan head of state was also welcomed by Prime Minister Marcolino Moco, Attorney General Domingos Cololo, and other government officials.

Premier Attends Opening of South African Embassy

MB1105204594 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 May 94

[Excerpts] The new premises of the South African Embassy in Angola were inaugurated here in Luanda yesterday. The ceremony, full of pomp and circumstance, was attended by many guests. Prime Minister Marcolino Moco represented the Angolan Government. [passage omitted]

South African Ambassador Roger Trammer said a new South Africa should encourage stronger bilateral relations.

[Begin Trammer recording] The struggle for freedom has been won but the struggle continues so we can obtain what freedom offers us. We must now forget the past because the future beckons. [end recording]

Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco said that the victory of the African National Congress, ANC, and Nelson Mandela was also a victory for Africa, the world, and Angola in particular.

[Begin Moco recording] It is in fact a victory for the whole of mankind. It is not a victory of blacks over whites, as is often said and as has often been said. This has not been a victory only for those who were oppressed but also for the oppressors. As someone has pointed out, the oppressor also suffers. In South Africa for many decades we saw that suffering, human degradation, misery, and immorality affected everyone to some extent, irrespective of their race, creed, or regional background. All Africans of all regions, colors, and races felt that suffering. [end recording]

UNITA Says MPLA Using Toxic Weapons in N'dalatando

MB1105153394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 May 94

[Excerpt] The fighting is continuing in the country. Firmino Lucamba, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Cuanza Norte Province, reports that N'dalatando, the provincial capital, was again rocked by violent clashes this morning. N'dalatando has become a kind of laboratory in which the destructive power of [word indistinct] weapons is tested, but the fighting is taking a break at this stage.

In clashes this morning the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] dropped internationally forbidden bombs containing phosphine, a toxic product, in addition to napalm and phosphorus bombs. The shelling was backed by two PC-7 aircraft, which carried out 13 air raids. Firmino Lucamba reports:

[Begin Lucamba recording] The fighting is continuing in the center of the city and it is so fierce it can be compared to the fighting during the Second World War. The MPLA-PT [threw everything] [words indistinct] at this stage. What worries the local military command most is the fact that the MPLA-PT is underhandedly using internationally forbidden weapons such as napalm, toxic and phosphorus bombs, as well as [other types] yet to be discovered. The use of those weapons has been affecting the people of

N'dalatando at large, and pregnant women and children in particular. These women and children have been receiving treatment at the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, hospital. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Troops Reportedly Kill 145 UNITA Soldiers

MB1205081494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] The military situation in the country is worrisome. The government troops killed 145 National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebels last weekend in clashes held on the outskirts of the Quilengues District capital in Huila Province. A military source has said three detachments consisting of 600 soldiers of Jonas Savimbi attacked the Quilengues town in an attempt to occupy it. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers clashed with government forces in Cunene Province resulting in 6 UNITA soldiers killed. The government troops recovered 5 AK-47 weapons, a 60 mm mortar, and other war materiel.

Lesotho

Troops Sent To Maintain Order During Police Strike

MB1105170894 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] The prime minister, Right Honorable Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, has announced that members of the Royal Lesotho Defense Force have been dispatched to all the districts to maintain law and order as a result of the strike by members of the Royal Lesotho Mounted Police.

In a statement released today, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle said that the nation should remain calm and not be alarmed by the presence of members of the defense force. The prime minister further requests the nation to cooperate with the defense force members in their effort to protect human life and property, and to maintain peace and stability.

The striking police have reported that they will not accept their monthly salaries at the end of the month, which is on Friday next week. In a letter reportedly written to the minister of finance, police say they want 60 percent increase for police officers, soldiers, and prison officers. They also demand a risk allowance increase of 100 percent for the three categories. The letter states that the police will not resume work before their demands, which include mountain allowance, patrol rotation, plain-clothes allowance, and patrol allowance, are met.

The letter says that police want the Police Order of 1991 to be repealed so that their promotions should be controlled by the commissioner of police and not the principal secretary of home affairs, as they allege is the case now.

The strike began yesterday, and reports from different districts say police are not working countrywide. The strike by members of the Royal Lesotho Mounted Police continued throughout the country today. Reports of loss of life, looting, and destruction of property have been received, and

members of the Royal Lesotho Defense Force have been deployed to maintain law and order. It is reported from Mohale's Hoek that residents have taken the initiative to protect property in business premises, as it is apparent that looters come from places outside the area.

The government is appealing to all Basotho to follow this initiative and protect business premises in the light of the current situation and urges employees to cooperate with their employers, as these businesses are to their benefit.

The government would like to reassure the business community that the situation, which is taken advantage of by criminal elements, is now completely under control. It further advises that great caution and vigilance should be exercised to curb any further activities of this criminal element.

Malawi

Dhlakama Denies Young Pioneers in Renamo Camps

EA1205085094 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] The leader of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], Mr. Afonso Dhlakama has denied allegations that some members of the Malawi Young Pioneers [MYP] movement who fled the country during the disarmament process are in some Renamo camps in Mozambique.

Mr. Dhlakama was speaking in Lilongwe today at the start of a three-day official visit to Malawi. He explained that all along it has not been his movement's intention to interfere in the internal affairs of Malawi with the aim of bringing about destabilization. Mr. Dhlakama said it was Renamo's wish that the transitional process in Malawi should be orderly and peaceful. He said while in Malawi he will be holding talks with officials of the government and various political parties on topical issues, including the current political situation in Mozambique.

Mozambique

Malawian Defense Minister Meets With Counterpart

MB1105161194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Malawian Defense Minister General Mponela has been in Mozambique since 8 May and has been holding talks with his Mozambican counterpart, Army General Alberto Chipande. Mozambique and Malawi have agreed to hold the sixth meeting of the Joint Defense and Security Commission in Maputo within a few days, according to a communique released to the press yesterday at the end of a meeting between the Mozambican defense minister and his Malawian counterpart.

The meeting in the National Defense Ministry allowed the Malawian defense minister to get acquainted with the activities of the countries' joint commission in his capacity as the new co-president of the commission, replacing John Tembo, minister of state in the President's Office.

During the talks, the Mozambique-Malawi Joint Defense and Security Commission reviewed relations between the two countries in the military field since the signing of the general cooperation agreement in 1984. The two ministers also exchanged views on political developments in both countries, after welcoming the new nonracial and democratic government in South Africa.

Meanwhile, the sixth meeting of the Joint Defense and Security Commission, scheduled to be held in Maputo soon, may discuss such issues as the presence in Mozambique of the Malawi Young Pioneers, an armed wing of the ruling Malawi Congress Party. Regarding the presence of the Malawi Young Pioneers in Mozambique—which is a serious violation of Mozambican territory—it has been reported that the last session of this commission held in February directed military experts from both countries to report on the situation for the relevant authorities to make their decision on the issue. We also learned yesterday that the commission's experts may meet soon, before the holding of the sixth meeting of the Mozambique-Malawi Joint Defense and Security Commission.

Renamo Reportedly Holding Bases in Provinces

*MB1205101694 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese
12 May 94 p 1*

[Article by Orlando Muchanga: "There are still bases"]

[Excerpts] Xinavane—Residents of some districts of Maputo and Gaza Provinces say that former Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bases still exist.

We realized that the movement of people and goods between areas controlled by the two sides is still restrained. The population in towns are afraid of going far away, and those in the rural areas only come to the small urban areas to visit families with return travel permits issued by Renamo.

Even demobilized Renamo soldiers return to areas under the movement's control where they settle themselves. Only in the "3 February" communal village, in Hlalalene, we met with a Renamo demobilized soldier, Evébio Ernesto Monisse, who really returned home, coming from an assembly area in Magude District, where he was demobilized on 7 April. [passage omitted]

In Manhica town, people still speak of bases such as that of Mirona and Macandzene and those of Calanga. Our sources said the main Renamo commanders who fought in these areas, such as Elias and Agostinho, and "Mabaioneta" himself, have not yet been confined in assembly areas.

Some of the many hunters, most of whom are without licenses, who have been hunting in Magude District's Mapulangene and other areas, assured us that the roads are

already in good conditions, some Renamo soldiers allow people to hunt there, but no one is allowed to come near the Ngungwe base on the border with South Africa.

One of the hunters said, "We don't know what is hidden there". He added that people hunt with AKM's. We also spoke to hunters who use traditional weapons, and they gave the same information. We learned that there is a similar situation in Macalawane, Xivimbanine, Maqueze, Mumbi and Chaimite areas of Chibuto District.

The head of the Xipadja administrative region in Chibuto, who is still afraid of revealing his name, told us that in his area, the Chindzavane, Macosse, and even Hlanganine bases—where the Renamo assembly area is located—are still operating. He said, "There is still no contact between families residing in Renamo areas and those in administrative authorities".

More than 50,000 people are currently residing in Xipadja. This year they are faced with famine. [passage omitted]

Zambia

Chiluba Encourages Trade Links With South Africa

MB1105194294 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] President Chiluba has said that Zambia is to strengthen (her) trade links with South Africa. Speaking in Lusaka today on arrival from South Africa, Mr. Chiluba said both countries are developing free market economies, adding that there was need for government to create conducive trade atmosphere. He added that trade between South African and Zambian businessmen should not be inhibited.

Opposition National Party Names New Shadow Cabinet

MB1105121294 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] The National Party [NP], formed last August, has formed its shadow cabinet made up of veterans and [word indistinct] politicians with almost all those who served in the interim committee left out. Humphrey Mulemba, Mbekusita Lewanika, Emmanuel Kasonde and [name indistinct] are among the prominent former NP NEC [National Executive Committee] members who are missing from the new executive led by Dalton Mkumbula, who is counting on the support of the youth to come to power in 1996. The veterans in the National Party shadow cabinet include Arthur Wina who is chairman, (Roger Kumbwa), secretary general, Mulangeni Nzungu, vice secretary general, Kennedy Chapanda in charge of Lands and Natural Resources, (Daniel Musume) in charge of Legal Affairs. The treasurer is former Bank of Zambia Governor Leonard Chivuno, while Edgar Mwanza heads the finance and Sam Chipango heads the department of foreign affairs.

Burkina Faso

Diplomatic Ties Established With South Africa

AB1205071594 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Burkina Faso's delegation to the swearing-in ceremony of the new South African president, led by the Assembly of People's Deputies' speaker Arsene Bongnessan Ye, was granted audience today by His Excellency Nelson Mandela. Other members of the delegation are External Relations Minister Ablassah Ouedraogo and Salif Diallo, minister of special duties at the Presidency of Burkina Faso.

The delegation delivered a special message from President Blaise Compaore to President Mandela and had a meeting with Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo of the Republic of South Africa. During the discussions the two sides decided to establish diplomatic relations between Burkina and South Africa effective today, 11 May. Documents to this effect have been signed and exchanged at the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria.

Cote d'Ivoire

Education Minister Urges End to Disturbances

AB1105141594 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 10 May 94

[Statement by Saliou Toure, minister of higher education and scientific research, in Abidjan—live]

[Excerpts] Fellow countrymen: As you know, our country is hard hit by the economic crisis that has persisted for more than a decade now. The Ivorian school system has not been spared by the effects of this crisis, which has affected all aspects of life. Since 1990, the school system has been experiencing serious problems which have been of great concern to the government. Virtually, not a single week goes by without a strike or serious and unjustified acts of vandalism occurring in the national university and in our schools. Loyal to its policy of peace, the government has employed and continues to employ all avenues of dialogue to remedy the situation. However, we are compelled to say that the situation has been going from bad to worse. It is therefore with a sad heart that we have come to talk to you about the Ivorian school system and the crisis it is experiencing. [passage omitted]

Our children must go to school and sit their examinations without allowing themselves to be distracted by the surprising behavior of some them—those belonging to the Federation of University and High School Students of Cote d'Ivoire [FESCI] which we have to mention by name—who constitute the activists of the school system.

FESCI is a student organization that is supposed to represent students' interests but in actual fact this organization is rather quick to engage in politics in accordance with Article 2 of its by-laws, which states that, quote, FESCI reserves the right to express its opinion on any national issue directly or indirectly affecting the education and training of the youth, unquote. It also states in the preamble of the same by-laws that it believes, quote, that the current crisis in school and

university circles cannot be curbed with circumstantial measures, but with a total overhaul of our country, unquote. These are all facts that prove the indisputable political involvement of FESCI, which is not a students' union as one may think. [passage omitted]

The case of FESCI presents a disturbing peculiarity in the eyes of the law. Although FESCI was dissolved on 20 June 1991 by the government, following the murder of the student Thierry Zebie on 17 June of the same year, it has continued its activities with the tolerance of the public authorities. [passage omitted] Today, the government's tolerance, which is aimed at defusing tension, tends to be perceived as a civic weakness. However, the 30 July 1992 Amnesty Law was not meant to reconstitute FESCI.

Consequently, in the eyes of the law, FESCI is still a dissolved association. The fact that it continues to exist implies the maintenance or restitution of a banned association, which is mentioned and punished under Article 34 of Law 60315 of 21 September 1960. This law provides for a penalty of 300,000 CFA francs and one to three years' imprisonment. The truth of the matter is that FESCI doubtlessly appears to be the secular arm of certain political parties, which use it as they wish to settle their differences and to engage, in the name of education, in insurrectional political activities. Hence, the incoherent and, sometimes, surprising nature of some student demands. [passage omitted]

The educational, economic, financial, social, and security repercussions are incalculable. Educationally, the prestigious image of the school system has been tarnished. For some years now, lectures and tutorials are not conducted according to the required academic standards. Academic years are cut short—instead of nine, they are spread over only three months. The most serious consequence of this situation is the nonrecognition of our certificates abroad. Today, a second degree holder from Abidjan who wants to register at an European or American university is forced to start afresh from the first year as if he just obtained his senior high school certificate. Can we continue like this? [passage omitted]

History will surely not forgive us. We must therefore react to stop this lawlessness. The government will assume its responsibilities with the support of all those who are committed to saving the Ivorian school system by upholding the supremacy of the law.

To conclude, the crisis in the Ivorian educational system—such as we have just described it—concerns us all. It must first concern the university and other students themselves, who are the first victims because the issue at stake relates first and foremost to their future. It must concern parents who, after sacrificing their savings and even going sometimes to the extent of borrowing money to educate their wards to guarantee their future, will gain nothing if their efforts go up in smoke. It must concern teachers, supervisors, and all those who in one way or the other are involved in educating the sons and daughters of this country. It must concern all who care about the country's future, which

depends primarily on the youth and its education. Last, it must concern all those who care about the future of this country as a whole.

It is therefore not without bitterness that we point out the undignified and selfish behavior of a minority of our countrymen who, after attaining comfortable positions as products of our school system, are now preventing our children from enrolling in our educational establishments by masterminding terrorist actions committed unrelentingly by an insignificant group of students at our university campuses and second cycle institutions.

The government is aware of the difficulties facing our children today, considering the persistent economic crisis whose most recent consequence is the devaluation of the CFA franc to enable the recovery of our various economies, recovery that can only be achieved in an atmosphere of sustained social peace. Each one of us at whatever level, including the students, is suffering the hardships brought about by the crisis. However, in spite of the adverse effects of the crisis, Cote d'Ivoire continues to view education as a priority among priorities. Indeed, the government continues to allocate 45 percent of its recurrent budget to the education sector. Social transfers alone, that is accommodation, scholarship allowances, feeding, and diverse subsidies, account for 42 percent of this budgetary allocation. This has never been seen anywhere, not even in the developed countries. [passage omitted]

We thought that these efforts, virtually unique in the world in relative terms, would tone down the protesting zeal of our students and render them more reasonable. Unfortunately, as anyone would realize, that is far from the case. I therefore urge students to be more realistic and to appreciate government's efforts within our social and economic context. The government calls on all to be vigilant and mobilized to eradicate, once and for all, this scourge which could seriously compromise our country's economic recovery if care is not taken.

On its part, the government will do all within its power to quickly and definitely restore law and order in our schools and colleges. [passage omitted] The issue at stake is the future of our dear country, Cote d'Ivoire. The future of our youth is so vital in this regard that political calculations alone cannot remove the present tragedy of the Ivorian school system. For goodness sake, let us stop toying with the future of the youth in order that the Ivorian educational system may regain its past glory and credibility.

Dear university and other students, many are those who, today, feel the need to carry on peacefully with their studies. We urge you to come back to your senses and to go back to school quietly, with discipline, and above all with tolerance. Cote d'Ivoire, which has made enormous sacrifices to turn you into worthy citizens, counts on you to meet the challenges of development. However, it must be clear that the government can no longer afford to look on patiently and that in the event of any disturbances adequate measures will be taken to restore peace. Let us together save the Ivorian educational system in order that Cote d'Ivoire may always remain united and prosperous. Thank you.

Ghana

Government: NPP Decision Against Talks 'Unfortunate'

AB1205094594 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] An official statement issued in Accra today says the government considers as unfortunate the recent decision of the New Patriotic Party, NPP, to pull out of the dialogue between the government and the nonparliamentary opposition, in which the NPP is involved. The statement said the NPP's decision was in a letter addressed last week to the presidential adviser on governmental affairs, to which a reply has been issued. It said the government is still committed to dialogue as a means of achieving national unity, stability, and reconciliation. It will, therefore, be prepared to resume dialogue with the NPP whenever wise counsel prevails. The statement stressed that it is the hope of government that, for the sake of the stability and peace of the nation and all Ghanaians, the NPP opposition will renounce the politics of violence, abuse, and confrontation, and genuinely create conditions conducive to dialogue. This is because dialogue is an essential basis of multiparty democracy and national development.

Meanwhile, the statement blamed the present development on the activities of some elements within the NPP. It noted one of the early signals as the ultimatum issued by the party last year to break off the dialogue when representatives of both sides were busy resolving certain technical matters. Besides, since the first meeting took place, some leading figures of the NPP have made inflammatory utterances contrary to the spirit of the dialogue. They have also continued what the statement called their media campaign of vilification and character assassination against the government. It also noted that while the dialogue was still on the NPP continued to pursue their plan to make the country ungovernable, through street demonstrations and other forms of confrontation.

It thus became obvious long ago that the NPP did not enter the dialogue in good faith or with any serious commitment to achieving any positive result, but just as a propaganda ploy. The statement pointed out that the review of the electoral system, which was the most important concern raised by the NPP during the inaugural meeting of the dialogue, has already been taken up by the National Electoral Commission, NEC. Also under the auspices of NEC, a series of meetings have been held involving all the political parties, with the active participation of the international donors. Besides, a number of important decisions have been taken which are binding on all parties.

Guinea Bissau

Multiparty General Elections Scheduled for July

AB1105185694 Dakar PANA in French 1223 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Bissau, 11 May (ANG/PANA)—A presidential decree issued in Bissau today announced that the country's first multiparty presidential and parliamentary elections will be held on 3 July.

The decree stated that President Joao Bernardo Vieira chose that date following the proposal by the National Electoral Commission to hold the elections between 26 June and 10 July. The elections were initially scheduled for 27 March, but were postponed.

The announcement of the new election date comes a day after the Electoral Commission published the official and final electoral list of 404,521 voters. Bissau, which has 97,520 voters, represents nearly a quarter of the electorate. This gives it the right to have 20 parliamentarians.

Thirteen parties, including 12 opposition parties, have already begun their campaigns, while two other parties—the Socialist Party and the National Convention—await legalization. Six candidates, all of whom are from the opposition, have already joined the presidential race. Their main objective is to defeat President "Nino" Vieira, 60, who came to power on 14 November 1980, as well as his party, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC], which led the country to independence on 10 September 1974.

Aboubacar Djalo, leader of the Ecological Protection League, is the candidate for the "Union for Change," which is a coalition of six parties including the Democratic Front, the Democratic and Social Front, the United Movement for Development, the Party for the People's Development, the Party for Renovation and Development, and the Ecological Protection League.

Other presidential aspirants are current President Joao Bernardo Vieira, PAIGC chairman; Domingos Fernandes Gomes, the Guinea-Bissau Resistance-Bafata Movement leader; Victor Saude Maria, chairman of the United Social Democratic Party; and Kumba Iala, leader of the Party for Social Renovation. Francois Kankoila Mendy, leader of the Guinea-Bissau National Liberation Front, and Carlos Domingos Gomes, an independent candidate backed by the Party for Democratic Convergence, are also in the race. It is the country's first multiparty election since independence.

Liberia

ULIMO Negotiations Continue at ECOMOG Headquarters

AB1105121594 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Talks to resolve the political aspect of the crisis in ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] are expected to resume today at ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] headquarters, after failing to reach any definite conclusion yesterday—although good progress was reportedly made.

The talks, which lasted six hours, were held between representatives of both Alhaji Koromah and Roosevelt Johnson, who did not attend yesterday's talks. Mr. Johnson showed up yesterday morning, but left after Mr. Koromah failed to appear.

Present at the talks were Mr. Raleigh Seekie, Mr. Gbaigbala, Mr. Joseph Tediah, and Maxwell Kaba, among others. The military aspect of the ULIMO talks were completed recently, with an agreement by the two sides to cease fire and allow ECOMOG to take control of all roads within ULIMO areas.

Meanwhile, the Citizens Peace Mission [CPM] has commended the leadership of ULIMO for the present bold and courageous decisions taken, which culminated in issuing of a communique calling for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire between forces loyal to the national chairman, Alhaji Koromah, and [words indistinct] chairman Roosevelt Johnson.

In a release issued, the CPM also commended the Liberia Peace Council, the LPC, for requesting deployment of ECOMOG and UNIMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia] in the political subdivisions under its control, which it said also amounts to an unconditional and immediate cease-fire between the LPC and NPFL fighting forces.

The Citizens Peace Mission expressed gratitude to ECOMOG and UNIMIL for their role in bringing the conflicting parties of ULIMO to the conference table. They hope that the Freetown experience will not be repeated.

Factional Clashes Continue

AB1105220994 Paris AFP in French 1321 GMT
11 May 94

[Text] Monrovia, 11 May (AFP)—The fighting between Mandingos and Krahn, the two rival clans within the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia [ULIMO]—Liberian armed faction—continued today, north of Monrovia, despite the cease-fire reached in principle by the two warring sides which have been involved in negotiation efforts since 9 May. The continued fighting was noted by the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] and confirmed to AFP by a spokesman for the Mandingos who stated that the Krahn attacked them yesterday evening at Suehn, 35 km north of Monrovia.

Colonel Wealtu Sawyea, commander of the Krahn forces, told the media today that the cease-fire order had not been sent to him up to now by the clan leader, General Roosevelt Johnson, the ULIMO military commander. The general's supporters stated that his "old mother" as well as a ULIMO Krahn leader, Harry Nayou, were "taken hostage" by Mandingo fighters in Tubmanburg, 60 km north of Monrovia. They stated that the fighting would not stop as long as these two people were not released.

The continued fighting did not prevent the negotiations from resuming this morning at the ECOMOG headquarters in Monrovia between Gen. Johnson and Alhaji Koromah, the Mandingo clan leader and ULIMO chairman. On the third consecutive day the discussions were to center on the sharing between Mandingos and Krahn of the posts allocated to ULIMO within the transitional institutions.

Gen. Johnson's supporters continue saying that their rivals have taken hold of most of these posts—two in the Council

of State, seven in the government, and nine in the Parliament—while the two ethnic groups have the same number of members within the ULIMO. Mr. Koromah and his supporters, according to an informed source, dismissed these allegations, describing their adversaries' demands as "irrealistic and potentially harmful."

Mali

Republican Guards, Police Trainees Clash

AB1105165594 Dakar PANA in French 1108 GMT
11 May 94

[Text] Bamako, 11 May (PANA)—Deadly clashes occurred here last night between Republican Guards and students of the Bamako Police Academy. The clashes, which involved the use of teargas, automatic pistols, and machine guns, resulted in many casualties, so far undisclosed, among the fighters and their families. The fighting lasted more than three hours, according to witnesses.

Republican Guards and police trainees undergoing training live in two camps in Bamako separated by a common wall. Sources say that a Republican Guard, Boubou Sylla, who wanted to take a shortcut through the training center, was allegedly molested by some student policemen leading to violent reprisals by the Republican Guards, who live with their families in their camp. However, women and children living on the premises were said to have been evacuated in time by paratroopers, who came from their quarters 5 km away to separate the fighting groups.

Nigeria

Abacha Draws Lessons From South African Experience

AB1005215494 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has said that the experience of South Africa, where a democratic administration was installed today, is a big lesson for Nigeria. He was speaking in an interview with a Radio Nigeria Network news correspondent in Pretoria shortly after watching the inauguration of Dr. Nelson Mandela.

Gen. Abacha stressed that his administration was committed and anxious to return the country to democratic rule. He reaffirmed the readiness of the government to support the transition program with human and material resources to make it a huge success.

The head of state said that Nigeria's high commissioner to South Africa would soon be named. Our correspondent reports that already a building has been acquired in Pretoria for use by the Nigeria High Commission when established.

Assures UK of Democratic Power Transfer

AB1205070294 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Nigeria's head of state, General Sani Abacha, has assured Britain that the current program for the transfer of power to a democratically elected government in Nigeria

would yield positive results. Gen. Abacha gave the assurance in Pretoria yesterday [10 May], during a meeting with the British foreign secretary, Mr. Douglas Hurd. Mr. Hurd had told Gen. Abacha that Britain looked forward to the full restoration of democracy in Nigeria in no distant future. The Nigerian head of state also had talks with President Nelson Mandela, during which he reaffirmed Nigeria's commitment to sound economic and political relations with South Africa.

Other dignitaries whom Gen. Abacha had discussions with in Pretoria included the U.S. vice president, Mr. Al Gore, and the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Philip.

General Abacha is expected back home today.

Foreign Minister Kingibe on Democratization

MB1105191794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0535 GMT 11 May 94

[Interview with Foreign Minister Baba Gana Kingibe by correspondents Dorian Berry and Paul Eylers on the "Good Morning South Africa" program; place not given—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Berry] I picked up this from the news—I know we were all drinking coffee then, but I snatched this item from the news reader in which she read that Nigerian military ruler General Sani Abacha says South Africa's transition to democracy is a big lesson for Nigeria to restore civilian rule, and he said he was committed and anxious to return Nigeria to democratic rule. Would you agree with that? I think as foreign minister you might have to, but possibly you could....

[Kingibe] No, no, I'm not agreeing, just being the foreign minister. There is a national consensus about the imperative for democracy in Nigeria. There has always been. We have been consolidating independence, consolidating democratization over time, but there are events which make us return to military rule periodically, and we are under military government at this point in time, but under a military government committed to democratization. Indeed, it has already unfolded a plan of a speedy return to democracy in Nigeria. As you quite rightly quoted, our head of state said this commitment is not only a commitment of the government, but it is a commitment of the people. Our transition program has been unfolded, and come 2 January 1995 there will be full political activity with the formation of political parties, to be followed soon by the restoration of full democratic government. [passage omitted]

Senegal

National Assembly Adopts New Military Code

AB1205093594 Dakar Radio Senegal in French
2200 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] The National Assembly met today in an ordinary session and adopted a new military code, which had been drafted by the Armed Forces Ministry. The National Assembly speaker explained that the new military code will fill in gaps Senegalese courts had found while trying to implement the French military code, which previously had

been in force in Senegal. The new military code is for Armed Forces' military personnel, the paramilitary corps, and those who commit offenses against the Armed Forces.

Sierra Leone

Rebels Attack Village in Southeast, Kill 55
AB1105165094 Paris AFP in French. 1314 GMT
11 May 94

[Text] Freetown, 11 May (AFP)—An attack launched on 9 May by Sierra Leonean rebels of the Revolutionary United Front [RUF] against the Bandajuma village (200 km southwest of Freetown), left 55 dead among the civilian population. The report was made by survivors who witnessed the

events in a telephone conversation from Bo (40 km north of Bandajuma) where they took refuge.

This attack brings to 142 the number of people killed (67 rebels, 65 civilians, and 10 soldiers) since the beginning of the month during military operations attributed to the RUF or to clashes between the front and the Army.

A military spokesman questioned by AFP in Freetown confirmed the attack against Bandajuma and said the assailants fled from the village "after nine hours of fighting," by Guinean troops who are helping government forces fight the rebels.

"This attack is the most violent one ever launched during the last months and we were very surprised by the force of the fire of arms still in possession of the rebels," the spokesman said. [passage omitted]

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